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WEATHER
PAGE 9—FAIR

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SUBMARINES TAKE FURTHER TOLL IN MEDITERRANEAN

Another Peninsular and
Oriental Liner
Sunk.

ALL ON THE GEELONG
REPORTED AS RESCUED

Three Europeans and Seven Chi-
nese Lost When the Glen-
gyle Goes Down.

NO AMERICANS ON SHIPS

Squadron of Japanese Warships Sails
to Protect Trade Vessels
of That Nation.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, January 3.—The Geelong,
another Peninsular and Oriental liner,
has been sunk in the Mediterranean.

She was a steel ship of 7,551 tons,
practically the same size as the Persia.
She was built for the Blue Anchor
Line in 1904, and taken over by the
Peninsular and Oriental Company for
the Australian service. She was sched-
uled to cruise by way of the Cape. How
she happened to be in the Mediter-
ranean has not been explained. All
on board were reported saved.

Other losses heard of today include,
besides the Peninsular and Oriental
boat, the following:

The Glen-gyle, owned by the Glen-
gyle Co. of Glasgow, sunk en route from
Shanghai.

The St. Oswald, of the British and
Foreign Steamship Company, out of
Alexandria.

The Kankoku Maru, owned by the
Kankoku Kaisha Shipping Company,
of Japan, with a cargo of hemp, from
Manila for Italy and England.

A Tokyo dispatch says an announce-
ment is made by the Jiji Shimpu news-
paper that a squadron of Japanese
warships will sail for the Suez Canal.
It is assumed that this is for the pro-
tection of Japanese shipping, as the
result of the loss of Japanese-owned
vessels in the Mediterranean. The
squadron, it is said, will consist of the
armored cruisers Kankoku, Tokoku and
Chikoku.

**LARGEST MERCHANTSHIP
LOST SINCE THE ARABIC**

Of the losses reported to-day, the
most disastrous, from a financial view-
point, is the Glen-gyle. She is the largest
merchant vessel lost since the
Arabic. Her passengers and crew,
numbering altogether about 120, were
saved, with exception of three Euro-
peans and seven Chinese. The sur-
vivors landed at Malta.

Officials of the Glen-gyle announced
that there were no Americans aboard.
The Glen-gyle was a ship of 8,355
gross tonnage, 500 feet long, 662 feet
beam and thirty-two feet draft. She
was built at Newcastle in 1914, and
was on her second cruise.

She left Shanghai on November 25
and Singapore on December 6, taking
the canal route for home. Official re-
ports say she is believed to have been
sunk on Sunday morning between Port
Said and Malta. If this is verified, it
places her as resting now not far from
where the Persia lies.

It is understood that the Glen-gyle,
like the Persia, had guns mounted on
her deck. The vessel carried a valu-
able cargo of 14,000 tons. The steamer
was valued at \$225,000.

The St. Oswald was probably sunk in
the Eastern Mediterranean. Her move-
ments have not been reported since
October 15, on which date she arrived
at Muros Island from Alexandria.

The St. Oswald was built in 1905.
She was 361 feet long, and 2,810 gross
tonnage.

The Kankoku Maru was sunk last
Wednesday, the day before the Persia
received her death thrust. Her crew
is reported to have been saved.

**JAPANESE SHIP SUNK
BY GERMAN SUBMARINE**

Cables from Tokyo say the ship's
owner has been advised that she was
destroyed by a German submarine.

From the fact that her crew is said to
have been landed at Cannes, France, it
is inferred that she was attacked in
the Western Mediterranean. She was
under charter to a foreign company,
and sailed from Manila on November
5, with hemp for Italy and England.
She was a vessel of 2,109 tons.

The Kenkoku Maru was the second
Japanese ship to fall a victim to the
marine warfare in the Mediterranean.
The passenger liner Yatsuka Maru was
torpedoed off Port Said on December 21.

It is predicted that the activity of
the warfare against shipping in the
Mediterranean will cause a prohibitive
increase of insurance rates for vessels
trading the canal route. Several ship-
ping firms are expected to announce
within twenty-four hours that they
will abandon the Suez route for the
present.

**NO STEP BY U. S. IN CASE
OF THE YASUKA MARU**

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Secre-
tary Lansing indicated to-day that the
United States probably will take no
step in the case of the Japanese liner
Yatsuka Maru, torpedoed in the Medi-
terranean, because W. J. Leigh, the
only lost passenger who was supposed to
have been an American, never estab-
lished his American citizenship. Leigh
was born of American parents in China.
The dispatch from Consul Garrels at
Alexandria, made public by Secretary
Lansing, read:

"Advocates of officers, crew, passen-
gers of the Yatsuka Maru have been
received here. Will be forwarded by
next mail. The person who stated was
an American citizen aboard says:

"Was born of American parentage
and claim of American citizenship has
not been substantiated. I intend to do
so on arrival at Shanghai."

U. S. Must Be Prepared to Resist Any Attack on Monroe Doctrine

Possibility of Alliance of
Foreign Powers Consider-
ed in Framing De-
fense Plans.

TEN YEARS IS TIME LIMIT

Strategists Want Army and Navy
Strong Enough to Fight for
Pan-American
Idea.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Possibil-
ity of a combined attack by foreign
powers to break down the new Pan-
American doctrine evolved from main-
tenance by the United States and ac-
ceptance by South and Central Amer-
ican republics of the Monroe Doctrine
is one of the fundamental bases for the
national-defense plans formulated by
army and navy strategists. They be-
lieve it essential in the formulation of
a national military policy, it was
learned to-night, to provide against
the eventuality of an assault upon the
doctrine by either an Asiatic or a Eu-
ropean power, or even by an alliance
of two such powers, which might hurl
powerful forces simultaneously at the
Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

A navy equal in strength to those of
any two world powers, except Great
Britain, and an army prepared to fight
for the integrity of the Pan-American
idea anywhere in Pan-America is the
ultimate aim of the plans of the mili-
tary experts.

Ten years is the time the Navy gen-
eral board believes the United States
has in which to prepare for readjust-
ment of world forces which will follow
the European war. In setting 1925 as
the time when the United States Navy
should equal any fleet—which means
reaching the two-power standard of
the British navy—the board estimated
that much time would elapse before
the shock of the administration as es-
sential to permit any of the belliger-
ents to look to South or Central
America for colonial development or
trade aggression.

**MUST BE READY TO LAND FORCES
IN ANY THREATENED COUNTRY**

Plans of the Army War College
would be consummated in six years.
The army officers take the position that
the United States must have sufficient
troops and troop ships to land forces
in any threatened Pan-American coun-
try to meet an invader.

All these preparations, it is now
known, have been presented by strat-
egists to the administration as essen-
tial to the support of the Monroe Doc-
trine, so that the United States may
be able to act alone, if necessary, to
preserve its ideal of no entangling
alliances. Such ideas, the military
students have stated, impose new
duties upon the United States—duties
that require something more than a
policy of mere passive resistance.

While the administrative board has
submitted to Congress a definite plan
which contemplates an increased ex-
penditure of more than \$1,000,000,000
on military and naval establishments in
the next six years, all other agencies
of the government are acting to unify
and harmonize Pan-American nations.
Students of diplomacy, the Pan-Amer-
ican declarations of President Wilson in
his opening address to Congress, the
declarations for Pan-American unity
made to the Pan-American Scientific
Congress here by Secretary Lansing
and the general effort for unity of all
the Americas on a basis of friendship
and equality take on added significance
when considered in connection with
the administration's preparedness plans.

**A B C AMBASSADORS TO
REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES**

The recent announcement that the
ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil
and Chile had been selected by the
United States to represent it on the
commissions provided by the peace in-
vestigation treaties with France, Great
Britain and Italy, is regarded as one
of the significant factors in this con-
nection.

Significance also is seen in the dis-
closure that an effort to postpone the
Pan-American Congress on the ground
that sufficient time had not been given
to prepare an adequate scientific pro-
gram, was met by the statement that
the United States was instantly de-
sired of taking prompt steps to fur-
ther the spirit of Pan-American ac-
cord, confidence, sympathy and mu-
tuality. South American capitals uni-
formly report that the congress is re-
garded there as more political than
scientific, and that approbation of the
sentiment of Pan-American unity is
freely expressed.

What confidential information the
Army War College and the navy gen-
eral board may have gathered concern-
ing the intentions of any certain power
or powers is not being revealed; but
there are certain matters of general
knowledge which are known to have
entered into the study of possibilities
upon which the theory of a two-power
attack upon the Monroe Doctrine was
based.

With the military problem agreed
upon and defined, the two boards of
strategists were asked what, in their
opinion, would constitute adequate na-
tional defense. Their answer was to
build a two-power navy and organize
a Federal army of sufficient size so
that a portion of it could be used in
any southern country against a foreign
army.

(Continued on Second Page.)

GRIPPE EPIDEMIC ALL OVER COUNTRY

Health and School Authorities
Combine to Combat
Disease.

PHYSICIANS ARE ALARMED

Reports From All Sections Show
Wide Prevalence of Influenza and Pneumonia.



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ROBERT MCNEELY
American consul who went down
with the Persia.

**VON MACKENSEN CALLED
TO COMMAND AUSTRIANS**

Withdrawn From Serbia to Lead
Hard-Pressed Troops on Bos-
nian Front.

VIENNA SAYS LINES HOLDING

Russian Attacks Being Made by En-
tire Divisions in Dense Forma-
tions, and So Far Reported as
Having Advanced Considerably.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, January 3.—Field Marshal
von Mackensen has been hastily with-
drawn from Serbia to take command
of the hard-pressed Austrians on the
Bosnian front, according to a Petro-
grad dispatch to the Times.

So far as the Vienna War Office of-
ficially reports, the Austrian lines are
holding, despite three attacks by great
masses of Russians.

The Russian offensive is centered in
the Tchernovitz district.

General Ivanoff is reported to have
more than 15,000 men at his com-
mand, together with vast supplies of
heavy guns and ammunition received
from the United States, England and
Japan. The Russian attacks are being
made by entire divisions in dense
formations.

Including several German divisions
withdrawn from the Balkans to meet
the new Russian drive, the Teutons are
reported in Petrograd advices to have
between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 men on
the 300-mile front between the Pripiet
and the Rumanian frontier.

**PRESENT GREAT BATTLE RESULT
OF TWO MOVES WHICH CLASH**

The present great battle is said to
have been the result of two offensives
movements which clashed. The Rus-
sians for weeks had been preparing for
an offensive in Bessarabia and Eastern
Galicia, and concentrated a great army
and vast stores of ammunition on a
comparatively short front. It was their
design to threaten the Balkan opera-
tions of the Austro-German forces by a
well-timed smash at the front in
Western Russia and Eastern Galicia.

Meanwhile, the Austrians and Ger-
mans, feeling the necessity of straight-
ening and re-enforcing their lines
against a possible Russian offensive,
opened an offensive. The two move-
ments collided, and the present ter-
rific struggle is the result. All
advices reaching here show that the
Russians so far have made some con-
siderable advances, especially in the
Strypa River district.

ANTON LANG NOT AT FRONT

Wife of Celebrated Christian in Passion
Play at Oberammergau Writes That
Husband Is at Home and Well.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, January 3.—Frau Lang,
wife of Anton Lang, the Christian of
the Passion play at Oberammergau,
writes through a neutral country that
her husband, who several times has
been reported killed in the fighting in
France, is well and at home.

He has been trained for hospital
work, but has not yet been called to
the colors.

DECLINE 5 PER CENT RAISE

Union Cotton Mill Operatives Through-
out New England Will Demand
10 Per Cent Increase.

NASHUA, N. H., January 3.—Union
cotton mill operatives throughout New
England will not accept the 5 per cent
wage increase which many manufac-
turers announced would go into effect
to-day, according to a statement made
here to-day by John Golden, of Fall
River, president of the United Textile
Workers. Union operatives, Golden
said, have for some time been consid-
ering a demand for a 10 per cent in-
crease.

OHIO RIVER IS FALLING

Danger of Flood Passes, According to
Report of Pittsburgh Weather
Bureau.

PITTSBURGH, January 3.—The Ohio
River is falling here to-night, and
danger of a flood has passed, according
to the local Weather Bureau. The
river reached a stage of 20.7 feet at
noon, and after remaining stationary
for several hours, began receding.

WILSON HURRYING BACK TO CAPITAL

Uneasiness Prevails Over Acute Situation
Between U. S. and Some of Belligerents

O

On the eve of the reconvening of
Congress, uneasiness prevails
among Senators and Representa-
tives by reason of the acute situa-
tion that exists between this coun-
try and some of the European bel-
ligerents.

President Wilson has cut short
his honeymoon trip in Virginia, in
order to be in the capital when the
legislature begins to place resolu-
tions before their respective houses
with regard to alleged infringements
of American rights.

Close inquiries are to be made
into the sinking of the British
steamer Persia, with the loss of at
least one American life, before
action is taken in this matter by
the American government, which is
represented by Washington dis-
patches as being determined to take
any step warranted by the facts
elicited.

Several more steamers have been
sunk by submarines in the Medi-
terranean Sea, but which nation is
responsible is not yet known. The
London Times reports that the Brit-
ish steamer Geelong, of the Pen-
insular and Oriental Line, is the latest
victim.

**CONGRESS REASSEMBLES
AT MOST CRITICAL TIME**

General Feeling of Uneasiness Over
Gravity of Foreign Affairs
at Present Moment.

STONE CONFERS WITH LANSING

Returning Members Talk of Little
But Consequences That Might Re-
sult From Sinking of the Persia,
With Loss of American Lives.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Congress
reassembles to-morrow in the midst
of an international situation, which
rival political leaders admitted to-
night was one of the most critical that
has confronted the nation. Returning
members talked of little but conse-
quences that might result from the
sinking of the British steamer Persia
in the Mediterranean with loss of
American lives, and the strained diplo-
matic relations between the United
States and Austria.

Although administration leaders
were uniformly inclined to proceed
cautiously, and to await positive in-
formation, there was a general feeling
of uneasiness among Senators and Rep-
resentatives over the gravity of foreign
affairs.

Senator Stone, chairman of the Sen-
ate Foreign Relations Committee, con-
ferred with Secretary Lansing at the
State Department, and will seek a
conference with President Wilson before
a meeting of the committee is held on
matters pertaining to the diplomatic
affairs of the nation. It seems assured
that the committee will take up the
resolution submitted by Senator Hoke
Smith, calling for an inquiry into Great
Britain's interference with neutral
commerce, and the amendment by Sen-
ator Lodge to investigate destruction of
the Lusitania and other acts by bel-
ligerents resulting in destruction of
American lives.

**SENES NO OBJECTION
TO EITHER OF MEASURES**

"Of course, we must consider those
resolutions," said Senator Stone to-
night. "They are on the calendar, and
must be disposed of. I do not know
the sentiment of the committee, but I
see no objection to Congress having
all information called for in the resolu-
tion of Senator Smith or the amend-
ment by Senator Lodge."

"I talked to Secretary Lansing about
the sinking of the Persia, but we can
do nothing with that until we get all
the facts."

Senator Stone also discussed with
Mr. Lansing the long-pending Nicar-
aguan and Colombian treaties, concern-
ing which there still is persistent op-
position by some Senators, including
Republican members of the Foreign
Relations Committee. The Missouri
Senator wants these treaties disposed
of one way or another. If it is ap-
parent that opposition is overwhelm-
ing, it is proposed to discover this as
soon as possible, so that further time
may not be wasted in attempting to
force their ratification. Another sub-
ject of discussion was the nomination
of Henry P. Fletcher to be ambassador
to Mexico. Senator Borah, a member
of the committee, will strenuously op-
pose Mr. Fletcher's confirmation, on
the ground that no ambassador to Mexico
should be named by the United States
until conditions in the southern re-
public are more settled.

**ACTIVITY AT ONCE OVER
NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS**

Although foreign affairs overshadow
everything else in interest for the
moment, activity over national prepared-
ness will begin at once. Hearings will
be held to-morrow before the House
Naval Affairs Committee on the annual
appropriation bill, the first subject to
be taken up being that of yards and
docks, including the project for a big
dry dock at Norfolk, Va. The Senate
Naval Committee will meet to consider
Senator Tillman's bill for erection of
a government armor plate factory. On
Thursday the House Committee on
Military Affairs will meet, and Sec-
retary Garrison will appear to explain his
plan for reorganization of the army.

Other legislation ready for considera-
tion includes the water-power and min-
eral land leasing bills and the farm-
loan bank bill.

ADDITIONAL SURVIVORS OF PERSIA LAND AT MALTA

Eleven More Saved, Bringing Total
So Far as Known Up
to 109.

PROBABLY ABOUT 300 LOST

Apparently No Ground for Hope
That U. S. Consul McNeely Es-
caped—Owners of Steamer Ad-
mitted That Vessel Was Armed.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, January 3.—The steamship
Persia was armed. Her owners, the
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Naviga-
tion Company, admitted this to-day.

Eleven additional survivors have
been reported. This little band landed
at Malta. It included Lord Montagu,
of Beaulieu, and three other passen-
gers, and seven Lascars, of the ship's
company.

There is a possibility that others es-
caped. In addition to the four boats
whose occupants were picked up by a
mine sweeper and taken to Alexan-
dria, another lifeboat was seen south
of the scene of the wreck. With good
luck, it should have landed on the
north coast of Africa.

None of the survivors saw a subma-
rine before the explosion. The only
testimony to support the theory that
the Persia was torpedoed is that of a
ship's officer, who says he saw a ripple
One hundred hours after the wreck
details are unsatisfactory and frag-
mentary. Even the loss of life re-
mains doubtful. The passenger list
numbered more than 200. The crew
was between 200 and 300. The eleven
survivors landed at Malta bring the
total of saved to 109.

It would appear, therefore, that about
300 were lost. It may be several days
before the exact figures are obtained.

**LITTLE GROUND FOR HOPE
THAT MCNEELY ESCAPED**

There appears no longer to be ground
for hope that United States Consul
Robert N. McNeely escaped. Four days
of silence are accepted as establishing
his loss beyond question.

A dispatch from Cairo says that the
suite of the Maharajah Kapadkhal was
among the Persia's passengers. They
were being awaited by the Indian
prince at Port Said. They had in their
charge his jewelry, which undoubtedly
has been lost.

Cairo also reports that the explosion
which destroyed the Persia occurred
amidships. The engines blew up and
the funnels were thrown to the deck.
Many deck boats were made to launch
an attempt could be made to launch
them. Most of the passengers were at
their luncheon. They hurried without
panic to their cabins for life belts.

The list to port which followed the
explosion made it difficult to launch
boats.

With the flooring between decks at
a constantly increasing angle, it is
likely many of the passengers and
crew were unable to reach deck, and
were down with the ship. This may
account for the fact that only seven-
teen women out of ninety aboard were
saved, and only two children out of
thirty.

The Cairo dispatches assert that the
Persia turned turtle before disap-
pearing.

TO CONTINUE BAN ON VODKA

Russian Government Intends to Pro-
mote Cause of Sobriety After
Restoration of Peace.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
PETROGRAD, January 3.—Russia's
renunciation of vodka is to be main-
tained after the war.

Replying to the exhortations of sev-
eral members of the budget committee
of the Duma, Finance Minister Bark
declared that the government intends
promoting sobriety after the restora-
tion of peace, and that a return to the
former state of things would be im-
possible.

He added that a bill to restrain
drinking had been favorably considered
by the Council of Ministers, and that
the absolute prohibition of vodka
would be in accord with the wishes of
the highest authorities.

TO TAKE PERSONAL CHARGE OF CRISIS NATION IS FACING

Regarded as Most Serious
Since Beginning of Sub-
marine Operations.

EXPECTED TO LAY FACTS
BEFORE CABINET TO-DAY

Subject Probably Also Will Find
Way to Floor of House
and Senate.

TRYING TO KEEP OPEN MIND

United States Determined to Take
Any Action That Facts May
Establish.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Presi-
dent Wilson started to Washington
from Hot Springs, Va., to-night to take
personal charge of the nation's foreign
affairs in the new crisis brought about
by the sinking of the British steamship
Persia, with a loss of at least one
American life. The situation is re-
garded in official circles as being the
most serious to confront this govern-
ment since the submarine operations
of the central powers began.

The President probably will lay the
facts thus far established before his
Cabinet to-morrow. The destruction of
the Persia, following closely upon the
crisis precipitated by the Ancona dis-
aster, may result in the United States
determining to settle immediately all
the questions involved in the submarine
warfare. The subject is expected to
find its way to the floor of the House
and Senate to-morrow, when Congress
reconvenes after the holiday.

President Wilson decided to cut short
his honeymoon and return to the cap-
ital at once after telephone conferences
with Secretary Lansing and Mr.
Tamm, his private secretary.

It was found, however, that he could
not conveniently start until 8:45 o'clock
to-night. He should arrive at 7 o'clock
to-morrow morning.

The United States is represented to-
night as being prepared and deter-
mined to take any action that the facts
concerning the Persia, yet to be estab-
lished, may warrant. Officials still are
trying to view the situation with an
open mind, but it is apparent that they
are disturbed by the reports received
from consular agents at Alexandria and
Cairo, Egypt.

**WILL TAKE NO STEPS
UNTIL ALL FACTS ARE KNOWN**

Every effort will be made to estab-
lish the truth of the report that the
Persia was torpedoed without warning.
Secretary Lansing contemplates taking
no step until the complete details are
known.

Officials find one source of gratifica-
tion in assurances given by Baron
Rich Zwiendiek, charge of the Austro-
Hungarian embassy, to Secretary Lan-
sing, during a conference to-day at the
State Department. Baron Zwiendiek is
said to have suggested that judgment
be withheld until the facts were known,
and to have expressed the belief that
the final explanation of the incident
would be satisfactory. He is
said to have assured the secretary of
his belief that if an Austrian subma-
rine commander violated the prin-
ciples of international law and the
rules of humanity, his government
would be quick to take the action which
would fully satisfy the United States.
Baron Zwiendiek also sought inform-
ation for the benefit of his government.

Secretary Lansing to-day instructed
Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, to
make inquiries which might lead to
the establishment of the identity of
the submarine which sank the Persia
or the receipt of information concern-
ing the circumstances of the attack.

It was understood that indications
received from an undisclosed source
were that no submarines of other than
Austrian nationality were known to
be operating near the point where the
Persia went down. No specific in-
structions were given to Ambassador Pen-
field. Officials here are not definitely
convinced that a submarine was respon-
sible for the sinking of the Persia, and
still see a remote possibility that the
vessel might have struck a floating
mine which had drifted to that part
of the sea from some adjacent field of
operations.

**POSITION IN REGARD
TO ARMED MERCHANTMEN**

The report that the liner was carry-
ing a 17 served to revive discussion
of the position taken by the United
States in regard to armed merchant-
men. In the early days of the war it
was announced that merchant ships be-
longing to belligerents might be al-
lowed to enter and leave American
waters with guns of six-inch caliber
or less mounted upon their sterns. At
that time cruisers of the central powers
had not been swept from the seas.
Later Great Britain and France, at the
suggestion of the United States, agreed
that their ships coming into American
waters should not be armed, thus
eliminating the possibility of a con-
flict between that point so far as ves-
sels plying out of ports of the United
States were concerned.

Since then all craft of the Teutonic
allies, with the exception of subma-
rines, have disappeared from the high
seas. Consequently, it is asserted
in some quarters that merchantmen